

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 17, 1886.

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THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

See our offer to give THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER one year and the Patch Corn Sheller for four dollars. This is the best sheller for the money in America. It is guaranteed and will give entire satisfaction. Send in your orders at once.

Read our advertisements. And you will do us a great favor when you speak or write of them, to mention THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

—The Indiana legislature is a tie on joint ballot.

—Snow to the depth of two inches fell at Columbus, Ohio, last Friday.

—The State Democratic Judicial ticket is elected by about 18,000 majority.

—A grand national poultry exposition will be held in Atlanta next January.

—The N. C. Methodist Conference meets in Reidsville on the 2nd of December next.

—The legislature of this State meets on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January.

—Fred Archer, the celebrated English jockey committed suicide on the second anniversary of his wife's death.

—Notwithstanding the fact that Jay Gould is worth about \$150,000,000, it is said he pays taxes on only \$100,000.

—James R. Tyler, a grandson of President Tyler, is a watchman in the Interior Department, in Washington.

—Since 1880, 541 miles of railroad have been constructed in North Carolina, 11,221 miles in the Southern States.

—A rich vein of natural gas has been struck at Muniz, Indiana, sufficient it is thought to furnish fuel and light to the city.

—The Democrats have a majority in the California Legislature, which elects a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of a Republican.

—A severe snow storm prevailed in the interior of New York State last Saturday. At some points snow fell to a depth of five or six inches.

—The production of coal in the United States last year was 99,096,216 tons, 7,837,079 less than in 1884. The output was worth \$159,019,596.

—Mr. W. B. Redman, Jr., has purchased a half interest in the *Washington Progress* and has become associate editor with Mr. E. S. Simmons.

—What do you think about it? Read the suggestions in the article under this head, farmers, and write us what you think about it.

—The eighth annual fair of the N. C. Colored Industrial Association held at Raleigh last week was very creditable, and much interest was manifested in it not only by colored people but by the leading white citizens of Raleigh.

—Siddall, the Philadelphia soap man, confines his advertising to papers for, he says, he has discovered that the man who does not read papers does not use soap.

—The total receipts from internal revenue since the system was adopted in 1862 are \$3,438,290,155, \$681,858,884 greater than the war debt at its highest figure.

—Professor Foster, the Iowa weather prophet, predicts a great storm period extending from the 4th to 17th of December. Heavy wind and deep snow he says will greatly impede railroad travel.

—The strikes among the pork packers in Chicago who belong to the Knights of Labor have led to a counter movement among the employers, who have entered into an agreement to employ no man who belongs to the Knights.

—The latest figures make the legislature elect of North Carolina stand as follows: Senate, Democrats 27, Republicans 20, Independents 3; House 54 Democrats, 57 Republicans, 9 Independents. This gives the Independents the balance of power.

—The recent elections throughout the country reduced the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives from 43 to 21, but the Democrats gain three United States Senators by electing a majority in the legislatures of Indiana, New Jersey and California.

—There were two violent earthquake shocks at Charleston last Saturday. Reports from Laurens county, S. C., say that between sixty and seventy shocks were felt last week in the town of Laurens, indicating that the centre of disturbance is moving in a North and North-Westerly direction from Charleston.

—A syndicate has purchased and has control of 75 or 80 per cent. of the cotton seed oil mills in the country and propose to monopolize that business, which has grown to be an immense thing. In 1880 there were 40 mills employing a capital of \$3,504,500, now there are about 150 with a capital of \$11,000,000.

—The cold winds which are now beginning to sweep down from the North should remind you that while you make your own house comfortable, you should not neglect to provide shelter for your stock, shelter from the cold winds and from the beating storms that accompany the rains and snows of winter. Aside from humane considerations it will pay you to do it, for with good shelter it will take less to feed your stock and bring them out in good condition next spring.

—The North Carolina delegation in the 50th Congress will stand thus: 1st district, L. C. Latham, dem., of Pitt county; 2nd district, F. M. Simmons, dem., of Craven; 3rd district, C. W. McClammy, dem., of Pender; 4th district, John Nichols, rep., of Wake; 5th district, J. M. Brower, rep., of Surry; 6th district, Alfred Rowland, dem., of Robeson; 7th district, John S. Henderson, dem., of Rowan; 8th district, W. H. H. Cowles, dem., of Wilkes; 9th District, Thos. D. Johnson, dem., of Buncombe.

X WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

The farmers of South Carolina have recently met in convention in Columbia, and in a series of vigorous but conservative and respectful resolutions have made known their demands to the next legislature.

The farmers of North Carolina are interested in some measures that ought to come before the next legislature whether they do or not.

They ought to have an agricultural college with the funds donated for that purpose, now appropriated to something else.

The question of convict labor should be so disposed of that the farmers of this State might derive some benefit from this labor.

The State Agricultural Department should be so remodelled as to make it more useful to farmers for whom it was established, and it should be under the control of practical farmers.

These are three things, among others, in which the farmers of North Carolina have a direct interest.

Farmers, what do you think about them? Write to THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and give us your views for publication, that the men who represent you in Raleigh and make the laws may know what you think and move with the lights before them. Speak for yourselves, and speak through this paper whose columns are for you and for your use.

THE CUMBERLAND FAIR.

We have attended a number of fairs in our State during the year, and we confess that in every instance we have been agreeably disappointed. Crops have been short, our staple money crops have ruled low and the great monetary depression which our farmers have sorely felt we feared would have a seriously discouraging effect on our fairs. But never, in our most prosperous years, have we had such a series of successful exhibitions as have just closed. While each and all of them might have been much better, yet they could have been decidedly worse.

The Cumberland fair was adjudged to be the best ever held by the Society. The railroads running three excursion trains daily, bringing in the people from Bennettsville, Greensboro and Wilson, and all intermediate points, thronged the grounds with the largest crowds that have ever before visited them. The exhibitions of stock, poultry and field crops were especially good. We have never, on any similar occasion, seen so much of fine North Carolina bacon. This was a good sign.

Col. Davis, of La Grange, with his splendid battalion of cadets, gave the people a proof of the excellence of his training and discipline in the superb drilling of his boys. The young men behaved well on the field, they behaved well on the streets, they behaved well everywhere and their general bearing was creditable alike to themselves, to Col. Davis and to his excellent school. The work that is being done for the youth of the State by such men as the Thompsons, Bingham, Davis, Holts, Rays, Denson, Morson and a host of others, cannot be overestimated.

We greatly regretted that we were unavoidably kept away from Fayetteville until the "big day" was over. We missed the speech of Col. Thomas M. Holt, but we hope it will be published and that we may be able to give it to our readers. A man of clear head, a discriminating judgment and a thoroughly practical mind, and one who has been uniformly successful in manufacturing, farming and all his business enterprises, his views on the great agricultural interests of the country are entitled to that consideration which they will no doubt command wherever expressed. Speeches, and speeches on every imaginable subject, and from all kinds of speakers, are being constantly put before the public, but it is seldom that an agricultural speech from a practical agriculturist finds its way into the papers. Indeed it is a rare occurrence that one of this kind of men is called on to deliver a speech, especially at an agricultural fair. We believe (and now is a good time to say it) that one of the most absurd and ridiculous farces perpetrated on a long-suffering people is an agricultural speech at an agricultural fair by a man who knows, practically, nothing in the world about agriculture.

We congratulate the management on the success of the Fair, and hope another year to see so many cattle, horses, colts, hogs, sheep, poultry, field products and specimens of work from our mechanics, artisans, manufacturers and ladies, that no room can be found in the grounds for the cheats and swindles that usually infest and disgrace all our fairs.

X NORTH CAROLINA.

There is no State in the Union which possesses a greater, if as great a variety of resources as North Carolina. She has within her borders nearly every valuable mineral known to commerce; the extent and variety of her forest growth are unequalled in any state North or South; her water powers are estimated more than enough to turn the industrial wheels of the world; her climate and soil such that any fruit, grain, vegetable or fiber grown north of the tropics may be successfully cultivated; but notwithstanding her water powers, her mineral and forest resources she is and must be an agricultural State, agriculture must be for many years to come, at least, the main dependence of her people, their main source of wealth. Her cities and towns may increase in numbers and grow in population, her manufactures of different kinds may multiply, her railroads increase in mileage, but after all the farm is and must be the main stay of her people. It is the interest upon which most depend and the interest which should be

fostered. In the legislative halls it should receive not only as much consideration as other industries which seek legislative action, but more. The farmer is slow to ask, slow to assert his claims, easily satisfied and little disposed to complain, but this is no reason why the legislator should not inquire into his wants, and when it can be fairly and legally done, without trampling upon the rights of others, these wants should be provided for. Everything that can be legitimately done to better the condition of the farmer, to make farm life more pleasant and farm labor more remunerative should be done, and done willingly, not reluctantly. Legislation cannot make a thrifless, slipshod, lazy farmer prosperous, but it can help to make the great body of farmers more prosperous by the enactment of fostering measures in which all farmers are interested. Better methods of educating the sons of farmers can be adopted, better road systems adopted, better system of managing convict labor adopted, better protection to the farmer's flocks and herds from the depredations of hungry curs can be given, protection from the extortion of railroad corporations, &c., can be given and thus the farmers of the State be helped along in the struggle of life. While legislation cannot do everything for the farmer it can do much, and what it can do should be promptly and cheerfully done.

✓—What do you think about it? Read the suggestions in the article under this head, farmers, and write us what you think about it.

ONE CAUSE OF POTATO DISEASE.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Monthly*, vouched for by the editor as an expert, claims that the diseases of the potato come from the immense strain to which it has been subjected in the shape of gross feeding, high cultivation, unnatural treatment and all the greed of the exacting cultivator with his determination to have the "last pound of flesh." The writer thinks that if we were to treat in a similar way any other kind of vegetable that is propagated by the bulb or tuber, such as the tulip, the hyacinth, or the narcissus, pretty similar results would follow. "In fact, all vegetables and animals when pressure is upon them like it is on the poor potato, must, like 'riding a free horse to death,' finally succumb to its treatment; for all ought to be impressed with the important lesson that if we break nature's laws, we certainly shall, sooner or later, have to pay the penalty."

BETTER THAN COTTON.

Mr. R. D. Wall, only one mile from town on the river road, has placed on our table a sample of yellow yam sweet potatoes; the main one weighs 4 lbs. and 4 oz., and the average weight of the crop raised on two acres is about two lbs. Mr. Wall informs us that he has dug and banked about 1,000 bushels. This yield is without precedent. We call the attention of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER to this industry. It can't be beat. We have plenty of land in Beaufort county that will make a similar yield if properly cultivated. —*Washington Gazette*.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER takes great pleasure in reproducing notices of this kind for it forcibly illustrates what we have so often said, that there are many crops in which there is more money for the farmers of North Carolina than in cotton and tobacco. Samples of sweet potatoes, raised in this county, have been brought into our office, weighing six pounds and over, but Mr. Wall has done remarkably well in the average weight of his crop and in the splendid yield per acre. These potatoes ought to bring on market at least fifty cents a bushel at home, which would be \$250 an acre, probably ten times as much as a cotton crop on the same ground would have yielded, and with less labor and less cost for cultivation. And then there are no guano bills, followed up by chattel mortgages, &c., waiting for the crop to be sold or forcing it into market. By degrees, though slowly our farmers are turning their attention to other things than cotton and tobacco and we rejoice, for their sake, that they are doing so.

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FARMERS' CLUB.

Form of Constitution and By-Laws.

CONSTITUTION.

This club shall be known as the Farmers' Club of _____ Township. Its object shall be to improve the condition of the farmers and promote the cause of Agriculture.

Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice-president and Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected for the term of one year.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all regular or called meetings of the Club, and to announce the order of business. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both, the Club may elect a temporary Chairman.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the club, and carry on such correspondence as the Club may direct.

In addition to the officers there shall be an Executive Committee consisting of three or more members, as the Club may determine, to transact business appertaining to the Club.

Applications for membership must be made by petition, endorsed by one or more members of the Club. Such petition shall be referred to a committee, who will report at the next regular meeting, when a vote may be had upon the petition, a majority of the Club, not of those present simply, being necessary to elect to membership.

No one shall be eligible to membership unless practically engaged in Agriculture. Farmers' wives and daughters may be elected as honorary members.

There shall be no initiation or other fee charged. All necessary expenses shall be defrayed by proportionate assessment or by voluntary contributions, as the Club may decide.

The President, Vice-president and Secretary shall be ex-officio representative members of the Club to the County Club, when such is organized, and shall have full power to vote and act for the Club, unless the Club shall decide to elect other members as such representatives.

The Club shall have power to draft by-laws for its government.

The constitution may be amended by giving two months' notice of the amendment proposed in writing, but no amendment shall be carried without a two-thirds vote of the members of the Club.

BY-LAWS.

I. The meetings of the Club shall be held once a month (or oftener) at such time and place as the Club may direct. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee if deemed advisable.

II. The order of business shall be:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading minutes of preceding meeting.
3. Election of new members.
4. Report of committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.
7. Election of officers.

III. Elections shall be by ballot, the tellers appointed by the President, and those candidates receiving the largest number of votes, as counted before the Club, shall be declared elected.

IV. After the regular business, the club may hear discussions, essays or addresses upon Agriculture, but no religious or political discussions will be permitted, or nothing calculated to mar the harmony of the Club.

V. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Each member will have the right to express his views fully upon any subject under discussion, but must do so courteously and not indulge in rudeness. Breach of courtesy will subject the offender to reproof, and if persisted in, he may be expelled by a vote of the Club. An expelled member cannot regain admission under one year.

✓ Every member should feel it his duty to advance the interests of his fellow members, and of his brother farmers, giving such aid and council as they may seek, when in his power to do so.

✓ The above form, with slight modifications, will answer for the organization of County Clubs.